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COLLECTION LAW.——*Continued.*

AND be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, on which duties are payable, shall receive damage during the voyage, or shall not be accompanied with the original invoice of their cost, it shall be lawful for the collector (and upon the request of the party he is required) to appoint one merchant, and the owner or consignee to appoint another, who being sworn or affirmed by the collector, well and truly to appraise such goods, shall appraise or value them accordingly, and the duties upon such goods shall be estimated agreeably to such appraisement or valuation: And in respect to such damaged articles as are charged with a specific duty, by number, weight or measure, the said appraisers shall certify what in their judgment would have been their value, in case they had not been so damaged, and there shall be an abatement in the duty in proportion to the difference in value. *Provided*, That if the owner or owners, consignee or consignees of such goods not accompanied with an original invoice, shall chuse to wait the receipt thereof, in such case the said collector shall take into his custody the said goods, and shall keep or cause the same to be kept with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risk of the party or parties, until the said invoice shall arrive, or until the said party or parties shall consent to the valuation thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, compelled by distress of weather or other necessity, shall put into any port or place of the United States, not being destined for the same; and if the master or person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, together with the mate or person next in command, shall within twenty-four hours after her arrival, make protest in the usual form upon oath before a notary public, or other person duly authorized, or before the collector of the district where the said ship or vessel shall so arrive, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, setting forth the cause and circumstances of such distress or necessity, and shall within forty-eight hours after such arrival, make report to the said collector, of the said ship or vessel and her cargo as in other cases. And if it shall be made appear to the said collector, by the certificate of the wardens of the port, or other officers usually charged with, and accustomed to ascertaining the condition of ships and vessels arriving in distress, if any such there be, or by the certificate of any two reputable merchants, to be named for that purpose by the said collector, if no such wardens or other officers there be, that there is a necessity for unlading the said ship or vessel, the said collector shall grant a permit for that purpose, and shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to oversee such unlading. And all goods so unladen shall be stored under the direction of the said collector; who upon request of the master or other person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, or of the owner thereof, shall grant a licence to dispose of such part of the said cargo as may be of a perishable nature (if any there be) or as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending such ship or vessel, and her cargo: *Provided*, That the duties thereupon be first paid. And the said goods, or the remainder thereof, may afterwards be reladen on board the said ship or vessel, and the said ship or vessel may proceed with the same to the place of her destination, free from any other charge than for the storing and safe keeping of the said goods.

And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandize at the place of importation, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent. to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same; and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof if imported from any other place or country, exclusive of charges.

And be it further enacted, That all foreign coins and currencies shall be estimated according to the following rates: Each pound sterling of Great-Britain, at four dollars and forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France, at eighteen cents and an half; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands, at thirty-nine cents; each mark banco of Hamburg, at thirty-three cents and one third; each rix dollar of Denmark, at one hundred cents; each rial of plate of Spain, at ten cents; each milree of Portugal, at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland, at four dollars ten cents; each tale of China, at one dollar forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India, at one dollar ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal, at fifty-five cents and an half; and all other denominations of money in value as near as may be to the said rates.

And be it further enacted, That all duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be paid or secured to be paid, before a permit shall be granted for landing the same. And where the amount thereof on goods imported in any ship or vessel, on account of one person only, or of several persons jointly interested, shall not exceed fifty dollars, the same shall be immediately paid; but where the said amount shall exceed fifty dollars, the same may, at the option of the proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, be either immediately paid or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof if accruing upon articles of the produce of the West-Indies, in four months; if accruing on Madeira wines, in twelve months; if accruing upon any other goods, wares or merchandize, other than teas imported from China, in six months; which bond at the like option of the said proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, shall either include one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district where the said duties shall accrue, or shall be accompanied with a deposit, in the custody of the said collector, of so much of the said goods, as shall in his judgment be a sufficient security for the amount of the duties for which such bond shall have been given, and the charge of the safe keeping and sale of the goods so deposited; which deposit shall and may be accepted in lieu of the said surety or sureties, and shall be kept by the said collector, with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risk of the party or parties on whose account the same shall have been made, until the sum specified in such bond shall have become due, at which time if such sum shall not be paid, so much of the said deposited goods as may be necessary, shall be sold at public sale, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the charges of keeping and sale, shall be applied to the payment of such sum, rendering the overplus and the residue of the said goods, if any there be, to the person or persons by whom such deposit shall have been made, or to his, her or their representatives. *Provided*, That no person whose bond for the payment of duties is due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a future credit for duties, until such bond shall be fully paid or discharged.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all teas imported from China, may, at the option of the proprietor or consignee thereof, be deposited in the custody of the collector with whom the same shall be entered, or the duties thereon secured by bond, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, with condition for the payment of such duties within twelve months; and in case of depositing such teas, they shall be kept at the charge of the person or persons depositing the same. And the collector shall deliver such teas, or part thereof, from time to time, to the person or persons depositing the same, or to his or their order, on payment of the duties for such part as may be so delivered, and not otherwise; and in case the whole of the duties shall not be paid within eighteen months from the time of the entry made, it shall be the duty of the said collector to sell at public auction so much of the said teas as shall be sufficient to pay the duties then due, together with the charges of sale and safe keeping, and to return the overplus to the person or persons who shall have deposited such teas, or his, her or their representatives; and for such teas as have been imported from China in the present year, the owner or consignee thereof shall be entitled to deposit the same, or to give bond, payable in like manner, and under like regulations, as are herein before directed for teas which shall hereafter be imported, notwithstanding the duties on such teas may have been already secured to be paid.

And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any ship or vessel, shall be paid to the collector by the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, within ten days after his report to the said collector; and before such ship or vessel shall be permitted to clear out; the register of which ship or vessel shall at the time of entry be lodged in the office of the collector, and there remain until such clearance. And if any ship or vessel shall leave, or attempt to leave any district of the United States, without paying the said duties, the master or person having the charge or command of the same shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel, the surveyor, or such other person as shall be appointed by the collector of the district to measure the same, shall, if the said ship or vessel be double decked, take the length thereof from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post above the upper deck; the breadth thereof at the broadest part above the main wales, half of which breadth shall be accounted the depth of such vessel, and shall then deduct from the length three fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and shall divide this last product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel. And if such ship or vessel be single decked, the said surveyor or other person shall take the length and breadth as above directed, in respect to a double decked ship or vessel, shall deduct from the said length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the under side of the deck plank to the cieling in the hold, shall multiply and divide as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel.

And be it further enacted, That where any bond for the payment of duties shall not be satisfied on the day it became due, the collector shall forthwith cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money thereon by action or suit at law, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and in all cases of insolvency, or where any estate in the hands of executors or administrators shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt due to the United States, on any such bond, shall be first satisfied.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry shall have been made in the office of a collector, shall not be invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all such goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the person making entry, shall be forfeited. And in every case in which the said collector shall suspect that any such goods, wares or merchandize, are not invoiced at a sum equal to that for which they have usually been sold in the place or country from whence they were imported, it shall be the duty of such collector to take the said goods, wares and merchandize into his possession, and retain the same, with reasonable care, at the risk and expense of the owner or owners, consignee or consignees thereof, until their value at the time and place of importation shall be ascertained by two reputable merchants, to be chosen and appointed as in the case of damaged goods, or goods not accompanied with an invoice; and until the duties arising according to such valuation shall be first paid, or secured to be paid, as required by this act in other cases of importation: *Provided*, That in case of a prosecution for the forfeiture aforesaid, such appraisement shall not be construed to exclude other proof upon the trial, of the actual and real cost of the said goods at the said place of exportation.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer of the customs, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof; and if upon examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making such seizure shall cause the same to be repacked, and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith: and the expense of such examination shall be paid by the said collector or other officer, and allowed in the settlement of his accounts; but if any of the packages so examined shall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares or merchandize contained in such package or packages shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the said forfeiture shall not be incurred, if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the district where the same shall happen, if there be a naval-officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from accident or mistake, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, or other person specially appointed by either of them for that purpose, shall have full power and authority to enter any ship or vessel in which they shall have reason to suspect any goods, wares or merchandize subject to duty shall be concealed; and therein to search for, seize and secure any such goods, wares or merchandize. And if they shall have cause to suspect a concealment thereof in any particular dwelling-house, store, building or other place, they or either of them shall upon application on oath to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such house, store or other place (in the day time only) and there to search for such goods, and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods, wares and merchandize, on which the duties shall not have been paid or secured, shall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into and remain in the custody of the collector or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as by this act are required, to ascertain whether the same have been so seized or not; and if shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants, thereof. And if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several officers of the customs to make seizure of, and secure any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this act, as well without as within their respective districts.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer or other person, executing or aiding and assisting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if in such suit the plaintiff be non-suited, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double cost; and in actions, suits or information to be brought, where any seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the *onus probandi* shall be upon such claimant. And if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent or impede any officer of the customs or their deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such person so offending shall for every offence be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall within three months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, and payable to the said United States, with condition for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law; that is to say: The collector of Philadelphia, in the sum of sixty thousand dollars: The collector of New-York, fifty thousand dollars: The collector of Boston and Charlestown, forty thousand dollars: The collectors of Baltimore, and Charleston, thirty thousand dollars, each: The collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth, fifteen thousand dollars: The collectors of Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington in the State of Delaware, Annapolis, Georgetown in Maryland, Bermuda-hundred and City-point, Alexandria, Wilmington, Newbern and Edenton in the State of North-Carolina, Newport and Providence in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, ten thousand dollars each: The collectors of Newbury-Port, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Falmouth, New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Yorktown, Dumfries, Washington and Cambden, Georgetown in South-Carolina, Beaufort and Savannah, each five thousand dollars: And all the other collectors in the sum of two thousand dollars each. The naval-officers for the ports of Boston and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, ten thousand dollars each; and all the other naval-officers in the sum of two thousand dollars each. The surveyors of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, five thousand dollars each; and all other surveyors one thousand dollars each. Which bonds shall be filed in the office of the said comptroller, and be by him severally put in suit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof. And as no provision has been heretofore specially made concerning the officers of the customs who may have been heretofore appointed in and for the States of North-Carolina, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; the said officers respectively shall, within four months after the passing of this act, give bond with proper surety or sureties, in conformity to the provision aforesaid. *To be continued.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

☞ *The Printers in the several States are requested to insert this.*

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars,	1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication.

HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

MR. FENNO,

[*In the Connecticut Journal, printed at Newhaven, there lately appeared an addreſs "to the people of Connecticut," under the ſignature of* CYRUS, *on the important ſubject of Election—the following extract containing general obſervations on a republican government, and that vital principle of freedom,* REPRESENTATION—*appears to me worthy of republication.*

Your's, Z.]

ON ELECTIONS.

AFTER all the minute ſpeculations of the minuteſt politicians, we ſeem to reſt in this important truth, that popular ſecurity, in republics, principally conſiſts in a certain fair diviſion and balance in the branches of the government, and the eſtabliſhment of a pure and equal ſyſtem of repreſentation. When you have provided proper checks, that is, when you have ſo arranged the capital parts of the machine, as that, while it is acting in a right direction, they will move in perfect harmony, and when in a wrong direction, will produce an immediate and mutual reſiſtance; and when you have ſecured ſuch a frequency and freedom of popular election, as that the democratic branch, in the government ſhall feel with ſenſibility the intereſts of their conſtituents on the one hand, and their own reſponſibility on the other; you have fixed the main pillars on which public liberty muſt reſt. When you have done this, you may go on to organize the ſmaller and dependant parts of the ſyſtem, multiply the objects of its exerciſe, and accumulate its powers without limitation.

Power cannot of itſelf, render a government dangerous; becauſe danger generally ariſes from irregular operations; and power, ſo far from producing irregular operations, is, in well conſtructed machinery, the beſt preſervative againſt them; as weight, impoſed upon a perfect arch, but augments the ſolidity and ſecurity of the ſtructure. That the truth of my compariſon may not be miſtaken, I muſt explain it further. In the form of a well adjuſted republic, there muſt be an interior principle of mutual reſiſtance, deſigned eſſentially for the ſecurity of the people: The ſtronger this check, the more perfect is this ſecurity. I ſuppoſe that power has in the political, as in the phyſical machine, a tendency to ſtrengthen the reciprocal reſiſtance of the parts, and conſequently to augment the ſecurity of all that depends upon it. The ſecurity which power adds to the government itſelf, is derived from the ſolidity it gives to the whole, by confirming the union of its parts: The ſecurity which it gives to the people, ariſes from its overcoming all irregular tendencies in the government. The danger to liberty muſt ſpring either from the irregular operations of the parts, or from the united and direct operations of the whole government: From the firſt of theſe the admirable ſyſtem of balances, eſſential in all republics, is an effectual preſervative; for the laſt we have a free ſyſtem of election, as a ſtill more efficacious and more radical remedy. This is the moſt irreſiſtable power in a nation; it acts with univerſal and perpetual influence; it is a ſpirit, which pervades, invigorates and purifies every part of government; the ſpirit of political regeneration, which infuſes life, health and beauty into the moſt deformed and debilitated body: It is our final reſource in all our painful apprehenſions: It is our ſweeteſt ſolace, the firm foundation of our hope, a relief, ever ready, accompanying the diſtempers it is deſigned to cure. Let us cling to our right of election as to the rock of our political ſafety. Our Conſtitution has provided a ſyſtem of repreſentation calculated on the trueſt principles of liberty. So *ample*, that the intereſt, the feelings and the wants of all parts of the community are expreſſed in the adminiſtration: So *equal*, that every citizen, whatever may be his rank or fortune, has his voice, and every ſtate its juſt proportion of influence, in the public meaſures: ſo *frequently renewed*, that the repreſentative cannot loſe for a moment the image of his dependence, nor the conſtituent the pride of his creative authority. It belongs to us to give activity and energy to this beautiful theory, and to maintain in full vigor its ineſtimable principles.

The deſign with which I have undertaken to addreſs you, is to point out and urge the extreme importance of your right of election. If ſome of the remarks I have already made ſhould appear to be foreign to this purpoſe, I beg you to recollect, that contracting the baſis of our ſecurity to a ſmall compaſs, neceſſarily increaſes the importance of the parts which compoſe that baſis. If our reſources are few, do we not embrace them with proportionable ardor? If there is no danger in beſtowing powers, is it not on the ground of the all powerful influence of election, which, by operating on the prime intereſts and more ſteady paſſions of our rulers, gives a ſalutary direction to the public meaſures? Indeed no political axiom appears to my mind more demonſtrably true, than that, with a perfect ſyſtem of elective repreſentation, no power can poſſibly be dangerous; but that, without ſuch a ſyſtem, every power, that can be conferred, is pregnant with danger.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, JULY 13.

M. TALMA, an actor in the French Theatre, complained that the Rector of St. *Sulpice*, had refuſed to publiſh the banns of marriage for him, alledging that Comedians are deprived by law of the holy ſacrament of matrimony.

Several members expreſſed their ſurprize at this perverſe oppoſition in the Rector of St. Sulpice, adding that it was cuſtomary to admit the people of the Theatre to the ſacrament of matrimony, under the character of muſicians.

It was decreed—

That the committees of the conſtitution, and of eccleſiaſtical affairs, do take this into immediate conſideration.

The addreſs made to the Preſident by a deputation of Americans, was much applauded.

"The force of truth is irreſiſtable; the celerity of its progreſs, beyond calculation—

"We have long believed that the nations of the earth would wake out of their lethargy; and that men would claim their rights in a voice that *men* would not be able to reſiſt. We believed that religion would be diſrobed of its borrowed terrors, and that fanaticiſm and intolerance would fly at the preſence of reaſon.

"We have but one wiſh on the preſent occaſion, and that is to aſſiſt at the auguſt confederation, and to ſwear, at the feet of the ſame altar, to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King, and to vow eternal friendſhip with the people of France."

The anſwer of *M. Bonnay*, the Preſident, was not leſs applauded—

"It was in aiding you to be free, brave Americans, that the French became acquainted with *Liberty* and loved her. The arm which broke your fetters aſunder, diſdains to be fettered itſelf.

"But in this reſpect we are more happy than you were. We have a *Patriot King* to aſſiſt us in the recovery of our liberties.

"Liberty coſt you torrents of blood, you won her by your courage. We are free by following the dictates of reaſon, the Throne of *Liberty* is now eſtabliſhed in the two worlds."

The addreſs and anſwer were both ordered to be printed.

LONDON, July 13.

THERE are ſtill idle whiſpers about the King of France being reſcued, as it is called.—They are wretched politicians who believe that the King of France, with the Hiſtory of England before him, will fly from his throne to make it more ſecure. He knows that in any country a King is more eaſily found than public liberty.

The trial by Jury is much applauded by all Engliſhmen, and in conjunction with the liberty of the Preſs, is juſtly ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt pillar of the Britiſh Conſtitution. But when individuals are called to attend on the public ſervice, it is truly aſtoniſhing what trifling excuſes are made. One wiſhes to be exempted becauſe he has ſerved in the army; another becauſe his eſtate is not ſufficiently large; a third becauſe he has only a copy hold; and a fourth pretends he is deaf or has got the gout.

The determination againſt the notorious old *Mother Haſſel* does honor to the Jury who tried the cauſe, and it is hoped will operate as a precedent now eſtabliſhed by ſeveral trials, that a bond or note given by a ſeduced female to the miſtreſs of a brothel is invalid and cannot be recovered—and that thoſe unhappy females who have unfortunately fallen into the clutches of thoſe peſts to ſociety, are not bound to pay for either board, lodging, or clothing, furniſhed evidently for the purpoſe of a proſtitution, from the profits of which thoſe *Bawds* exact about nine-tenths of the whole.

Mr. Winne, a quaker, a man of the firſt reſpectability, who has a conſiderable plantation in Jamaica, in a letter to a gentleman at Birmingham, declares, that he knows ſeveral plantations on that iſland, where ſlaves are treated with a due degree of kindneſs, which not only keeps, but increaſes the number of their ſlaves, without ever purchaſing.—His own eſtate is one of theſe. And by this mild and gentle manner of encouraging the negroes to perform their work, he has increaſed the produce of his lands four fold. Indeed Mr. Winne ſays, "I am acquainted with the proprietor of a plantation, whoſe negroes have doubled their number in eighteen years, and three over, whilſt in that period the plantation has greatly increaſed its produce. On the other hand, ſays he, I know another plantation, where, in three years, the ſlaves have been diminiſhed ſeventy-two, which was more than a third of their whole number, merely by acts of ſeverity and cruel treatment."—Mr. Winne concludes his letter with obſerving, he is well convinced the abolition of the ſlave-trade would be of the higheſt advantage to the planters, conſidered only in a pecuniary point of view.

Bella horrida bella!—at preſent rages in the Carnatic. Earl Cornwallis moſt certainly has ſent a bold defiance to the tyrant Tippoo, whom it is earneſtly to be wiſhed may now meet the fate his inſolence and cruelty deſerve.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

NOTHING is more common in our courts, than the uſe of the word *evidence* for *witneſs*. The perſon who teſtifies is called an *evidence*, and not unfrequently by men of conſiderable eminence. But it is equally common to uſe the word *evidence* for *teſtimony*, *a perſon gives his evidence*. This confuſion of terms is altogether inexcuſeable among profeſſional men; for technical language ſhould always be correct.

The perſon declaring is a *witneſs*; what he declares, is his *teſtimony*; the effect of what he declares, is *evidence*. Evidence is the effect of *teſtimony* in producing conviction, or it is the proof ariſing out of teſtimony. The diſtinction will be clearly obvious in this conciſe phraſe, *the evidence produced by the teſtimony of the witneſs*.

The oath adminiſtered to witneſſes in this State runs thus—"you ſwear that the *evidence* you ſhall give to this court, ſhall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Here the word *evidence* is very improper; for how can a man ſwear to his evidence! Or can a man ſay what effect his declarations will have on another's mind, in making a thing *evident*. The oath ſhould run thus, "you ſwear to declare to this court the truth, the whole truth, &c." or, "you ſwear that the *teſtimony* you ſhall give to this court, &c." Whatever careleſsneſs may have done in introducing ſuch confuſion of words into uſe, the diſtinctions ought to be known and obſerved.

In a new country like America, it is of conſequence that words ſhould have one uniform meaning through the country. It is a misfortune that the word *Court* has very different ſignifications in different States. In Maſſachuſetts, and Connecticut, *General Court* is the conſtitutional name of the Legiſlature; in Maryland and Virginia, *General Court* is the conſtitutional name of the Supreme Judicial Court. I have known perſons in converſation led into material errors by this difference. The word Court, traced back to antiquity, is found to ſignify the aſſemblies or councils of men, who, in ages of ſimplicity, had both legiſlative and judicial powers; as the county courts or ſhire motes of the Saxons in England, and the cortes of Spain. But it is to be regretted that in this country, the word ſhould have diſtinct and oppoſite ſignifications. N. W.

(From a Connecticut paper.)

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 22.

IN COUNCIL, SEPT. 21, 1790.

A LETTER to the Secretary of Council, from ſundry inhabitants of Huntingdon County, taken priſoners by the Indians, *and carried to* Detroit, being read,

Ordered, That the ſaid letter be publiſhed.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, SECRETARY.

"WE, James Creſſwell, and Ann his wife, two children—Walter Creſſwell, and Margaret his wife and one child—David Mears, and Elizabeth his wife and three children; and John Evans, lately reſidents in the county of Huntingdon, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that your honor will have the goodneſs to make publlic as ſoon as poſſible, that we were made priſoners on the 27th day of June laſt, within ſeven miles of Limeſtone Landing, on the Ohio River, by a party of Saganan Indians, eighteen in number, who ſtripped us of all our goods and effects, tied us together by the necks, and brought us on the 23d of the preſent month of July to Detroit, on our way to the Saganan Village, on Lake Huron. That Major Smith, of the 5th regiment, commanded at that poſt, aſſembled the ſaid Indians and us their priſoners, and after a talk of ſome length, the war Chief made a preſent of us all to the ſaid commandant, who inſtantly gave us our freedom, ordered us a houſe to live in, with new bedding and cloathing for ourſelves and families, together with proviſions, kettles, firing and every thing neceſſary for a comfortable ſubſiſtence, until he ſhall have an opportunity of conveying us ſafely back to ſome of the American poſts.

"We have no view in deſiring this to be made public, except for the information of our relations and friends and that of acknowledging to all the world, our gratitude and ſenſe of obligation for the ineſtimable bleſſing of liberty and happineſs we now enjoy, through the interceſſion and humane diſpoſition of his Britannic Majeſty's commandant at this poſt.

JAMES CRESSWELL,
WALTER CRESSWELL,
JOHN ✕ EVAN's mark,
DAVID MEARS.

Detroit, 26th July, 1790.

To the Secretary of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

"Be pleaſed to notify alſo, that John Canada, half-brother to James Creſſwell, was taken by the ſame party and left at Glaze-Town, on the Toway river, and that orders will ſoon be ſent from hence to have him brought to Detroit alſo."

SUMMARY of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,
by arrivals which left LONDON the laſt of JULY.

A Congreſs is ſitting in Sileſia, the reſult of whoſe deliberations is to decide on the continuance of the continental war, or the future peace of Germany. Pruſſia, Auſtria, Ruſſia, Poland, &c. are repreſented in this Congreſs.

The affairs of the revolutioniſts are ſaid to be in a very unpromiſing way: Bruſſels is ſhut up, and no one ſuffered to go in or out, without a paſſport; the port of Oſtend is alſo ſaid to be ſhut.

On the 14th July, the day of the grand federative meeting of France, 600 perſons met at the Crown and Anchor tavern in London, to celebrate this glorious anniverſary of French freedom. At this meeting it was propoſed to Lord STANHOPE, that he ſhould follow the example of ſeveral of the French Nobility, by ſurrendering his title, and the rights and privileges of the peerage. This his Lordſhip declined to do.

War now rages in the Eaſt-Indies. Lord Cornwallis, in conſequence of Tippo Saib's treachery, has determined to attack that Prince.

A battle has been fought between the Turks and Ruſſians in Cuban, in which the latter were beaten: A number of priſoners, ſeveral heads, and a large ſack of ears were brought to Conſtantinople.

The Ruſſian fleet has been defeated in ſuch manner as renders the Turks abſolute Maſters of the Mediterranean: The Ruſſians have however gained a recent advantage over the Turks, near the Rhine, a body of them being defeated by Gen. Clairfelt.

Leopold appears determined to bring the Brabanters to terms by force: He diſclaims every idea of treating with ſubjects in rebellion. The Proteſtants of Hungary have made a claim to equal privileges with their fellow ſubjects: This demand it is feared will not be complied with without oppoſition by the Catholics.

The celebration of the grand anniverſary of French Freedom was followed by a ſeries of rejoicings in Paris, to the ſuſpenſion, in a great meaſure, of all kinds of buſineſs.

The abolition of Titles of Nobility in France, has not been followed with the extinction of Clerical Titles and Diſtinctions: Perhaps the National Aſſembly had the unſucceſsful innovations on the Church made by the late Emperor of Germany in mind. Theſe titles are however more abſurd and dangerous than any other—ſcripture and common ſenſe are certainly againſt them.

In the Grand Federative Proceſſion of France, there was a body of 150 Engliſhmen; they wore a ribbon with this inſcription, *Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria.*

The elector of Bavaria has refuſed to give his vote in favor of Leopold, King of Hungary, at the enſuing election of Emperor, at Frankfort.

In conſequence of a report that a battle had been fought between the Britiſh troops and ſome of the Nabobs of India, India Stock fell 2 per cent. the 24 July.

The Pariſians, according to the Engliſh papers, are much diſpleaſed that the King did not advance to the Altar, and take the Civic Oath.

In a violent ſtorm at the Cape of Good Hope on the 12 April laſt, the frigate Guardian, Lieut. RIOU's ſhip, was beat to pieces, and many other veſſels were deſtroyed

The Engliſh they ſay have now 52 ſail of the line in commiſſion.

Great tumults prevail in the city of Lyons, in France: Deſpotiſm and ariſtocracy are no more; but licentiouſneſs prevails in their room: The National Aſſembly are ſedulouſly employed in adopting meaſures for the reſtoration of good order.

The rendezvous of the different corps of the National Confederation was at the Boulevards du Temple, from thence they went to join the National Aſſembly at the place of Louis XV: This proceſſion was a ſtriking ſight, but nothing was more effecting than when the Deputies of Bearne arrived at the ſpot where Henry the Great fell by the hand of a fanatic. They all ſtopped for a moment in ſilence——and then paid to the memory of this Prince, the Father of his people—military honors——while the loudeſt plaudits ſhewed how every citizen intereſted himſelf in the moving ſcene.

One of the moſt ſtriking enſigns exhibited in the Grand Federative Proceſſion of France, was inſcribed in letters of gold——THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.——It was the firſt in order in the Proceſſion—and plainly evinced, that the people of France have perfectly aſcertained to what they are indebted for the freedom they now enjoy.

Commerce in France, will now rear its long depreſſed head; the academy of Paris offer a valuable prize for the beſt compoſition, either in proſe or verſe—on the origin, progreſs and dignity of commerce. Thus this great and important ſubject, ſo long held in contempt by the French nobility and nobleſſe, will ſhortly excite the emulation of the firſt characters in that country, and add ſtrength and energy to freedom.

The Hotel de Ville at Paris diſtributed 18000 copper medals to the Deputies of the Provinces, commemorative of the Grand Confederation.

A ſolemn funeral Oration, to the memory of Dr. Franklin, was delivered in the Church of Notre Dame, in Paris, at which the National Aſſembly were preſent.

The King of Pruſſia has interdicted all communication between Sileſia and the Auſtrian Territories.

Very few Pariſian families of the higher order were in the city at the time of celebrating the Confederation; having previouſly removed into the country on account of the vaſt concourſe of people aſſembled from all parts of the kingdom.

It is ſuppoſed not leſs than five hundred thouſand perſons were aſſembled in the Champ de Mars; and altho the weather was unpleaſant and rainy, ſatisfaction and mirth were painted on every countenance.

The Iriſh it ſeems have got the ſtart of the Engliſh in common ſenſe, being the firſt to determine that TRUTH is no LIBEL.

Lord HEATHFIELD raiſed the firſt Regiment of Light Dragoons—this was in the year 1750: He had the command to the day of his death: This was the only Regiment in Britain which never changed its Colonel.

A ſpirited Addreſs to the people of Ireland, from the citizens of Dublin, on the ſubjects of repreſentation, taxation, ſtanding armies, &c. &c. was publiſhed the firſt of June laſt, and is now circulating in that kingdom.

Nearly 200,000 people were employed in preparing the Champ de Mars for the grand ſcene on the 14th July: Perſons of all deſcriptions aſſiſted. The King himſelf to encourage and animate the people, wheeled away three barrows of gravel.

There were in the grand Proceſſion 100 infants, carried in their mothers' arms, decorated with the national cockade.

In the King's Amphitheatre the Queen had a chair aſſigned her, in which ſhe was ſeated with the Dauphin on her knee: She was moſt beautifully dreſſed: Her cap decorated with pearls—a pearl necklace and earnings—No diamonds! Her appearance was enchanting.

The King was ſeated in a chair of State: He was ſuperbly dreſſed: The Crown had been removed from the top of the chair—and the Cap of Liberty ſubſtituted: The Preſident of the National Aſſembly ſat in a chair, placed in a line with the King's.

At five minutes after four, the King roſe, and waiting till every thing was ſilent, read very audibly, and with great majeſty of expreſſion the oath aſſigned him—as follows, viz,

I the King of French men, ſwear to the nation to make uſe of all the power that is delegated to me by the conſtitutional laws of the ſtate, in maintaining the conſtitution, and cauſing the laws to be put into execution.

As ſoon as he had read it, he, as the reſt had done, extended his arm, looked ſtedfaſtly at the altar and pronounced *Je le jure*—and immediately the ſhouts of nearly half a million of people—the clattering of fifty thouſand ſwords, the waving of one hundred and forty three banners and enſigns—and the diſcharge of an immenſe line of Artillery, excited feelings which words cannot expreſs, and of which the human mind unaided by a view of the grand and glorious ſcene, can form no adequate conception.

The ladies (in juſtice to them it is remarked) inſtead of wearing thoſe enormous hats, caps, and feathers, which intercept the view of thoſe who are placed behind them, on this occaſion appeared with a neat gauze or cambric handerchief rolled round their hair; ſo that nobody was incommoded by their head dreſs.

The natural lively character of the French, had excited ſome apprehenſions of tumult on this occaſion—but the prudent precautions of the Magiſtrates, or, perhaps, the fatigue and wetting, the actors and ſpectators had undergone during the day rendered every thing ſo very peaceable, that almoſt every body retired to reſt, even before their uſual hour.

Many perſons had taken their ſtand on the ground by 10 o'clock the preceding evening.

On the day previous to the Gallic *Fete Champetre* a moſt bloody and wide extended ſlaughter took place in every corner of France; and at one inſtant commenced the moſt inhuman, cruel and general maſſacre of——pigs, geeſe, turkies, ſheep, and oxen—that ever ſtained the pages of Hiſtory!!

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following EPIGRAM was written on the recent marriage of a celebrated BROKER.

NOW Love's FINAL SETTLEMENT ſurely takes place,
And INTEREST is given in beauty and grace:
May their joys be well FUNDED at full SIX PER CENT,
And paid at the TREASURY of peace and content.

September 21.

BOSTON, September 18.

By a veſſel arrived at Marblehead, from *Spain*, letters have been received by gentlemen in this town, from their correſpondents at Cadiz, dated as late as July 20, 1790.—The following are extracted therefrom, viz.

"CADIZ, *July 8th.*

"We ſhall be relieved from the ſtate of ſuſpenſe, in which we are, in the courſe of a few days, as the armament is finiſhed, and every thing appears to announce a ſpeedy declaration of war with England.

"JULY 20, P. M.

"Our fleet is now under way.—The Almighty protect, and give it ſucceſs."

Yeſterday *Edward Vail Brown*, and *John Bailey*, a black man, who have been ſeverally convicted of burglary, were brought to the bar; when his honor Chief-Juſtice Sargent, after a few preliminary obſervations, which did great honor to his head and heart, pronounced ſentence of Death on both of them.

The court-houſe, on this occaſion, was crowded with citizens—attracted by the uncommon ſight, of a fellow citizen, as *Brown* once was, the head of a family, who until of late years, ſupported an unblemiſhed character for probity and induſtry, and who once bid fair to be a man of affluence—arraigned at the bar of public juſtice, to receive ſentence of death for an attrocious crime. While commiſeration caſt a gloom on every countenance, a ſolemn ſilence indicated the impreſſion which each one received from the ſcene.

Brown appeared in much diſtreſs, and whilſt the ſentence was delivering, ſunk down on the floor.

In noticing the manufactures of our country, we muſt not omit the Bedticking manufactory, at Nantucket—which has produced Ticking, that has commanded approbation and a quick ſale, both in France and England.

We hear from Hardwick, that on Saturday the 28th ult. a child, about five or ſix years of age, was bitten by a rattle-ſnake, and expired the next morning.

MIDDLETOWN, September 18.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a boy aged 10 years, living near the river in this city, leap'd from a garret-window and fell 26 feet to the ground, with very little injury to himſelf, only ſpraining his wriſt and otherwiſe trifly bruſing himſelf.—The circumſtances of the above were as follows, viz. The lad had the preceding day made faſt ſome logs to a wharf, and being abed in the garret and aſleep, about 10 o'clock in the evening, dreamed that the logs had gone adrift, and that he dove from the wharf to prevent their going off; inſtead of which it appears he dove out at the window. The family being alarmed by his groaning immediately diſcovered him on the ground—he appeared as if juſt awaking from a ſound ſleep, and could give no account of what had paſſed except his dream, which he perfectly recollected.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 25.

Extract of a letter from London, dated in July.

"Whatever report may ſay on the ſubject of the naval armament of Britain, you may rely on it, that the fleet equipping conſiſts of but ſixteen ſail of the line, and which to this moment are by no means manned, notwithſtanding every exertion by impreſs; even the much talked of popularity of a war with Spain, has not prevented their ſweeping the priſons, and yet the fleet muſt remain unmanned till the arrival of their Weſt-India ſhips.

"You will hear much of ten ſail of Dutch line of battle ſhips, having joined the Engliſh; but in this report there is no truth; neither is it poſſible for Holland to arm ten ſhips at preſent, were they ſo inclined; five ſail of the line they can and will man. Lord Auklapd is at the Hague, urging a compliance with the treaty: Amſterdam, however, gives every oppoſition to his meaſures, and deſpiſes the Prince of Orange, as the tool and creature of Britain.

"You will be told of counter-revolutions in France, but to ſuch reports, pay not the leaſt attention, as every idea of the ſort is intirely abandoned. The King of Spain demanded of the Count FLORIDA BLANCA, to name an officer to command a body of troops to re-inſtate his brother of France. The Count aſked permiſſion to refer his Majeſty to Count D'ARANDA, who from his perſonal and accurate knowledge of the ſituation of France, was well qualified to head an army for this purpoſe. With what body of troops, demanded the Monarch, can you penetrate into the heart of France? I believe, Sire, replied the Count, at the head of fifty thouſand men the thing is practicable; but I beg leave to add, as my opinion, that not a man of them would return, becauſe the National Aſſembly have thirteen hundred thouſand troops devoted to them: The difficulty was deemed inſurmountable, and every idea on the ſubject has been ſince rejected.

"As to Spain, it is well known they have been arming, without intermiſſion, ſince the commotions in Holland, in 1787; and were powerful enough, before Britain was alarmed, to have crippled the naval nerve of England, by intercepting the Eaſt and Weſt-India fleets; but they want enterprize, and in caſe of war will have cauſe to lament omiting this blow.

"America is riſing very rapidly in conſequence; and ſince the prominent national features that ſhe diſplays by her new conſtitution, the powers of Europe heretofore unwilling to do her juſtice, diſcover ſymptoms of more than reſpect. This Court, I aver, will concede many points that they have heretofore obſtinately contended for; and Spain is already ſoliciting your friendſhip, by having ordered the Governor of New Orleans not to interrupt you in a free navigation of the Miſſiſſipi."

Notwithſtanding the reports of an amicable ſettlement of the differences between England and Spain, the ſhip George, Capt. Hunter, which arrived here on Tueſday laſt, from St. Andero, in Spain, and which place he left the 8th of Aug. brings an account of a hot preſs for men, and of the moſt active preparations for war at that place.

Notwithſtanding the accounts from Spain of the ſailing of their fleet on the 20th July—it appears by Capt. Watſon's report that the Engliſh fleet was laying at Torbay the 17th Auguſt; and intelligence by him alſo ſtates that Mr. Pitt had informed the Lord Mayor of London that all differences between the two powers were compromiſed.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts met in Boſton the 15th inſt. and in conſequence of the aſſumption of the ſtate debts by the United States, repealed their exciſe law—which is to expire the firſt of next month: on the 18th they adjourned to the laſt Wedneſday in January next. Previous to the adjournment the Houſe voted an addreſs to the National Aſſembly of France, on the glorious revolution in that Kingdom.

ALEXANDER WHITE, and RICHARD B. LEE, Eſquires, are re-elected Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the State of Virginia. It is ſaid Mr. PAGE and Mr. PARKER are alſo re-elected.

The Preſident of the United States and his Lady, arrived at Baltimore on Wedneſday the 8th inſt.—at which place they were received with ſuch demonſtrations of pleaſure, as manifeſted the moſt unfeigned affection and veneration of the citizens for the ILLUSTRIOUS TRAVELLERS.

They left Baltimore the 10th, and arrived at Georgetown on Saturday the 11th inſt. The Members of the Patowmac company of Alexandria and of Georgetown, met their illuſtrious Preſident at Mr. JOHN SUTER's, and notwithſtanding the fatigue of a long journey, the Preſident proceeded to buſineſs reſpecting the navigation of the Potowmac; after which he ſat ought for Mount Vernon, and arrived there the ſame day.

The ſchooner Experiment, Capt. Smith, is arrived at Charleſton, from St. Mary's river, having ſafely landed there General Mc GILLIVRAY, and the other Chiefs of the Creek nation.

The late grand federative aſſociation of the French Nation at Paris, was one of the moſt intereſting, ſolemn and dignified tranſactions, ever exhibited on the Theatre of this lower creation.

If ever the celeſtials bend with delight to view the triumphs of reaſon, humanity and freedom, it muſt be on ſuch an occaſion.

To ſee the Repreſentatives of a mighty Empire, with the ſovereign at their head, emerging from the depths of ſlavery and darkneſs, to light, liberty and happineſs, impreſſes feelings on every philanthropic mind, too great for utterance.

Some modern innovations in government do not merit the name of improvements—they are only the old ſtory over again, which was told a thouſand years ago—and have not advanced mankind one ſtep higher in the ſcale of happineſs—the truth is—knowledge is the only foundation of liberty: The United States enjoy the greateſt advantages for the acquiſition of ſcience of any people on the globe—and therefore they enjoy ſuperior degrees of freedom—for as Mr. Adams obſerves, in his Defence of the American Conſtitutions, "In a free government, knowlege muſt be general, and ought to be univerſal."

The antient republics are often referred to as models for modern imitation—but what ſort of Republicans were the Romans, who often dragged men at their chariot wheels, and made miſerable ſlaves of innumerable multitudes of as good, if not better men than themſelves?—And the often celebrated Athenian Republicans, had ſo little idea of the true principles of liberty, that ten thouſand citizens of Athens only, owned four hundred thouſand ſlaves.

There is a ſtrange idea that prevails in the world, that wars are neceſſary at the return of different periods in the age of a nation; and on this principle there are thoſe who juſtify a pleaſing anticipation of this moſt capital of all misfortunes: It will however be generally found on examination, that this inſenſibility to the miſery of our ſpecies, ariſes from an unprincipled love of gain—for what are wars in general, but robbery and murder on an extenſive plan?——The two principal inducements to all the wars which have deluged the world in blood, have been avarice and ambition. The firſt has given riſe to predatory excurſions, and extending the limits of particular States and Kingdoms: The latter has led to that ſpecies of war, which, while it diverted the attention of the people from contemplating their domeſtic miſery, enabled the tyrants of the earth to rivet the chains of ſlavery—and extend the limits of their deſpotiſm: Hence wars, however ſucceſsful, and however advantageous to individuals, are always a loſing buſineſs to the people.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Ship George, Hunter, St. Andero, 42 days.
——New-York, Watſon, London, 35
——Diligence, Howland, Liſbon 36
Brig Friendſhip, Townſend, Briſtol, 56
——Lively, Clark, do. 55
Packet Le Suffrein, M. Le Grand, l'Orient 56

☞ *X. is informed that 'N. W.' and 'Ariſtides' are indeed natives of the ſame country, America—but reſidents in different States; and it is not probable either know, or ever ſaw each other: Whether Ariſtides will 'exhibit' again, is uncertain—but the 'remarks' ſigned N. W. will be continued from a Connecticut paper as uſual, unleſs their inutility is proved—or more important ſpeculations ſhould be offered as a ſubſtitute.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12ſ2 *a* 12ſ4.
INDENTS 7ſ1. *a* 7ſ2.
STATE SECURITIES 8ſ.

We are informed that the laſt purchaſe of Final Settlements *made by the Treaſurer of the United States, was at* 12ſ6 *on the pound.*

☞ *To be let, from 1ſt November, THE HOUSE in which the Editor now lives:—A good ſituation for a Boarding-Houſe—being formerly occupied in that buſineſs.*

Grand French Confederacy.

PARIS.

THURSDAY, 14th JULY, 1790.

SUCH a magnificent aſſociation of Freemen, emancipated from the ſhackles of deſpotiſm within ſo ſhort a ſpace of time is hitherto unparralleled in the annals of hiſtory. It is a phænomenon on which ſurrounding empires look with admiration. It is a ſubject that deſerves the moſt minute attention—and with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction, we feel ourſelves happy in being the firſt that announced with authenticity, the concluſion of the day, without any of thoſe horrid conſequences which were apprehended by many, and wiſhed for by ſome.

Excepting the burſting of a cannon, and the fall of a tree, by which one man loſt his life, we have not heard of any other accident. The idea of freedom was general, and as the ultimate end was happineſs, common ſenſe and proper prudence directed every man to keep the peace, and rejoice in the event.

On the 11th inſt. the following PROCLAMATION was iſſued.

" THE KING having been informed of the meaſures taken, as well by the Mayor of Paris, as by the Committee of the Municipality and Federative Aſſembly of the ſaid city, to regulate the preparation for the ceremony which is to take place on the 14th, and willing to prevent all difficulties which might give riſe to any troubles or interruptions, has thought proper to manifeſt by the preſent Proclamation, the order which ſeemeth beſt to be obſerved, as well for the placing the Members of the Confederation, as for their march to the place of the ceremony. So that no obſtacle may ariſe to trouble the order of the day, or to derogate from its majeſty.

" The general rendezvous of the different corps, which might compoſe the confederation, is appointed to be at the Boulevards du Temple, at ſix in the morning.

" They are to march and enter the Champs de Mars in the order pointed out in the table annexed to this Proclamation, which has been approved of by his Majeſty.

" No troops but thoſe on guard are to be armed with guns. No carriages can be ſuffered to follow thoſe of his Majeſty, the Royal Family, and their train. If any Deputy of the Confederation, or any perſon invited there, ſhould be in a ſtate to be unable to go on foot to the Champs de Mars, they ſhall receive from the Mayor of Paris a ticket, permitting them the uſe of a carriage, and a Chevalier d'Ordonnance to eſcort them to the military ſchool.

" M. de la Fayette, Commander General of the Pariſian National Guard, already charged by a decree of the National Aſſembly, and ſanctioned by his Majeſty, with the care of the public tranquility, ſhall fulfill under the King's orders, the functions of Major General of the Confederation—and in that quality the orders he ſhall give ſhall be obſerved as the orders of his Majeſty himſelf.

" The King has, in like manner, nominated M. Gouvion, Major General of the Pariſian Guard, Lieutenant General of the Confederation for the day of ceremony.

" When all perſons are placed, the bleſſing the flags and colors ſhall be proceeded to, and the celebration of maſs.

" The King empowers the ſaid M. de la Fayette to pronounce the Confederation Oath, in the name of all the Deputies of the National Guards, and thoſe of the troops and Marines, according to the forms decreed by the National Aſſembly, and accepted by his Majeſty; and all the Deputies of the Confederation ſhall hold up their hands.

" Then the Preſident of the National Aſſembly ſhall pronounce the Civic Oath for the Members of the National Aſſembly; and the King ſhall in like manner pronounce the Oath, the form of which was decreed by the National Aſſembly, and accepted by his Majeſty.

" The *Te Deum* ſhall be then ſung, and conclude the ceremony; after which the proceſſion ſhall return from the Champs de Mars, in the ſame order it came.

Done at Paris, the 11th of July, 1790.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(And lower down)

Par Le Roi, GUIGNARD.

According to the notice which had been iſſued by the Marquis de la Fayette, the whole body of National Confederation met on the Boulevards, between the gates of St. Martin and St. Antoine, at ſix o'clock in the morning, in order to form a proceſſion from thence to the Champs de Mars.

At nine o'clock the proceſſion being formed, it marched along the Boulevards, down the Rue St. Denis, and through the ſtreets Feronnerie, St. Honore, Royale, the Place of Louis Quinze, the Cour de la Reine, and the Quai, as far as the bridge of boats, and being there met by other bodies, the whole proceſſion then entered the field in the following order.

PROCESSION.

A troop of Horſe, with a ſtandard, and ſix trumpets.
One diviſion of the muſic, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred inſtruments.
A company of grenadiers.
The Electors of the city of Paris.
A company of volunteers.
The Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Commons.
The Military Committee.
A company of Chaſſeurs.
A band of drums.
The Preſidents of the diſtricts.
The Deputies of the Commons appointed to take for them the Federal Oath.
The Sixty Adminiſtrators of the Municipality, with the City Guards.
Second diviſion of Muſic.
A battalion of children carrying a ſtandard, with the words.—
" The Hopes of the Nation."
A detachment of the Colours of the National Guard of Paris.
A battalion of Veterans.
The Deputies of the forty-two chief Departments of the Nation, in alphabetical order.
The *Oriſlamme*; or *Grand Standard* of *France*, borne by the
Mariſchals of France.
General Officers.
Officers of the Staff.
Subaltern Officers.
Commiſſioners of War.
Invalids.
Lieutenants of the Mariſchals of France.
Deputies of Infantry.
Deputies of Cavalry.
Deputies of Huſſars, Dragoons, and Chaſſeurs.
General Officers and Deputies of the Marine, according to rank.
The Deputies of the forty-one laſt Departments in alphabetical order.
A company of volunteer Chaſſeurs.
A company of Cavalry, with a ſtandard and two trumpets.

Each different department was preceded by a banner carried by the oldeſt officer of each department, on which were written theſe words; on one ſide " The National Confederation of Paris on the 14th July, 1790," and on the other ſide " The Conſtitution."

Being arrived on the Place de Louis XV. the Standard bearers moved to the right and left, in order to receive the National Aſſembly between two lines. It was then eleven o'clock.

The whole proceſſion was not cloſed until midday, when there was a grand ſalute of 100 cannon.

The Field of Mars repreſented an immenſe circle, round which were placed very large amphitheatres, containing about 400,000 ſpectators.

The proceſſion entered the field under a triumphal arch, oppoſite to the bridge of boats, on which were painted the different inſignia of war. The following inſcriptions were conſpicuouſly engraved near the entrance.

[*All theſe inſcriptiont were in French poetry, which we omit for the ſake of brevity, only inſerting the tranſlations in proſe.*]

" The power of the King conſiſts in the freedom of his people. Cheriſh the liberty you have now obtained, and by preſerving its purity, make yourſelves worthy its continuance.

" The rights of man have been inveloped by darkneſs for ages paſt—but humanity at laſt found out the receſſes of miſery, opened the door, and let in the light of juſtice. We are now no longer in dread of that ſubaltern tyranny, which has ſo long oppreſſed us under its many hundred forms—*we are free.*"

On the ſide of the bridge of boats, theſe other inſcriptions were very conſpicuouſly written:

" Under our preſent defender, the poor ſhall no longer tremble for the ſafety of his inheritance. The ſtrength of the Great—the power of the wealthy ſhall not tear it from him."

" Sacred to the great work of the Conſtitution—we now lay the finiſhing ſtone. Each circumſtance is propitious to our happineſs; every thing flatters our wiſhes. May the gentle breath of peace diſſipate the ſtorm of adverſity, and may the mind glow with the ineffable delight of acknowledged Freedom.

" Our country now, and its laws are the ſole authority that can call us to arms; and we will die in its defence, for we only live to preſerve it."

In the middle of the Field of Mars was erected the grand Altar of Liberty, where the civic oath was adminiſtered. The approach to it was up a lofty flight of ſteps, compoſed of four different ſtair caſes. The ſteps were formed from the ſtones of the Baſtile, and ſupported by large pillars.

On the altar was placed the Records of the Conſtitution, the Royal Sceptre, the Hand of Juſtice, with a ſpear, bearing the Cap of Liberty.

About the altar were painted ſeveral allegorical deſigns on the ſubject of the day. Four grand paintings were hung—one on each front of it. The firſt, repreſented the Genius of France, pointing to the word *Conſtitution*, with a picture of Plenty, holding two cornucopias.

The ſecond painting deſcribed ſome of the glorious deſcendants of France, blowing the trumpet of Fame, and bearing this inſcription:

" Hold in your remembrance theſe three ſacred words, which are the guarantee of your decrees;—The Nation, the Law, and the King. The Nation is yourſelves—the Law is your own, for it is your will—and the King is the Guardian of the law."

The third painting repreſented the National Deputies taking the civic oath, and the fourth deſcribed the arts and ſciences, with the following verſes underneath.

" Men are equal: It is their virtue, and not their birth which diſtinguiſhes them. The law ought to form the baſis of every ſtate—in its preſence all men are equal."

Myrrh and frankincenſe were burnt in large urns about the altar: The form of it was round, the cieling painted of ſky blue, and was ornamented with large chandeliers. At the end of it was placed the ſword of juſtice.

At the bottom of the Field of Mars, oppoſite to the triumphal arch, was an amphitheatre allotted for his Majeſty, the Royal Family, the Foreign Miniſters, the National Aſſembly, the Municipality of Paris, and other perſons of diſtinction.

While the Proceſſion was advancing, the National Pariſian Guard antecedent to its arrival, performed different evolutions, in order to divert the attention of the ſpectators, and to bear up their ſpirits againſt the heavy and inceſſant rains. Dances were likewiſe performed.

At half paſt twelve the late Marquis de la Fayette, who had been nominated Major General of the Confederation, entered the field under a general diſcharge of all the artillery, accompanied by the beating of drums and other martial muſic.

The company had no ſooner taken their ſeats, than the King entered under a very large eſcort of the National Guard. On his entrance he was met by the Major General, and conducted to his Throne. The Preſident of the National Aſſembly ſat on his right hand. His Majeſty was very magnificently dreſſed in a ſuit of gold and ſilver Tiſſue. The Queen, M. Provence, and the Dauphin were ſeated near him.

The Proceſſion did not finally cloſe till half paſt three o'clock.

The King being ſeated, there was another general diſcharge of artillery, and beating of the drums. The grand maſs did not begin till towards four o'clock. The Biſhop of Metz officiated as High Almoner, and was aſſiſted by 60 other Prieſts, nominated by the 60 diſtricts of Paris.

Previous to the commencement of this ſacred ceremony, the Grand Standard of France—(*l'Oriflamme*) and the banners belonging to each diſtrict were carried to the altar, and their received a benediction. This was followed by another general diſcharge of artillery, and the ſound of martial muſic.

The maſs being over, the 60 banners belonging to the diſtricts of Paris, were placed ſo as to form a line between the altar and the amphitheatre where the King was ſeated.

A long delay took place in the expectation that the King would advance to the altar and there take the Civic oath. But his Majeſty remained on the throne. M. de la Fayette then gave the ſignal for the National Repreſentatives to come forward and take the Oath. He was the firſt perſon who aſcended the Altar, and on the ſound of the trumpet, he took the Civic Oath, in the name of himſelf and all the National Guards. The Oath is longer than that formerly taken, and is as follows:

" WE SWEAR to be faithful to the Nation—the Law, and the King—to maintain with all our power, the Conſtitution decreed by the Aſſembly, and accepted by the King—to protect the individual, and preſerve his property according to law—to ſee that there be a free circulation of grain, throughout the kingdom—to enforce with all our power the collection of the public revenues—and to remain united to every Frenchman by the bands of brotherly love."

The Preſident of the National Aſſembly, in the name of the Municipal Bodies, afterwards pronounced the ſame form of Oath as above.

The King then took the Oath, preſcribed for his acceptance, from the throne.

At the ſame moment, all the ſpectators, with uplifted hands repeated, *I SWEAR IT*—and immediately there was one general ſhout of—*Vive la Nation—la Loi—et le Roi!*

This acclamation being ſubſided—the ſignal that the ceremony was over, was made by the waving of one of the banners, and at half paſt five o'clock, the company began to retire.

The principal company were invited to a feaſt at the Caſtle of la Murttre, whoſe tables were ſpread under the trees in thoſe gardens. At night there was a general illumination.

[The preceding Account was received by the New-York, Capt. Watſon, from London.]